THE TREATY AND ALLIANCE

Between the

COMMISSIONERS

of the most Christian King

OF

FRANCE and NAVARRE,

On One Part,

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY

AMBASSADORS

Of the

STATES GENERAL

Of the

United-Provinces of the *Low-Countries*

On the Other.

Concluded and Signed at *Paris* the 27. *April* 1662.

London, Printed in the Year. 1662.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAY 28, 1919
SUBSCRIPTION FOR
ENGLISH HISTORICAL TRACTS

THE AMBASSADORS

OF THE

STATES GENERAL

OF THE

United Provinces of the Low-Countries

On the Other.

Concluded and signed at Paris the

27th April 1662.

London: Printed in the Year

6520
104

The Treaty and Alliance, &c.

THe affection, which the moſt Chriſtian King hath alwaies had for the good and proſperity of the State of the united Provinces of the low Countries, following the Example of the Kings his Predeceſſors; and the paſſion; which the Lords the States General of the ſaid Provinces have alwayes preſerved for the Grandeur of *France*, together with the ſentiments of acknowledgment for the conſiderable obligations and advantages, they have received from thence, have in ſuch a manner maintained the good Underſtanding between His Majeſty and the ſaid Lords States, and ſuch a free and perfect Correſpondence between their Subjects for many years paſſed, that it might be hoped, that the ſame would be continued by it ſelf, without need of confirming the precedent Confederations by any new Treaty: yet notwithſtanding, ſince His Majeſty will omit nothing of what may ſtrengthen and perpetuate the Ancient Bond, and the ſaid Lords the States General wiſh to make it ſtraighter, having for that end beſought his ſaid Majeſty by their extraordinary Ambaſſadors for a renovation of Alliance, to the maintaining of the Peace, which his Majeſty and the ſaid Lords States have at preſent with all Potentates and States of *Europe*, and to the regulating the Intereſts of particular Subjects of the one and the other, as to commerce, Navigation and Sea affairs, by ſuch Laws and Conventions, as are moſt proper to prevent all Inconveniences, that might alter the good Correſpondence; the Lords, *John Baron of Gent*, Lord of *Oſterweed*, Lieutenant of the Fiefs and Primat of the Country of *Foquement*; *Conrard of Buningen*, Counſellour of the City of *Amſterdam*, *Juſtus Huybert* Counſellour and Penſionary of the City of

Zrickſee, and *William Borreel* Baron of *Vrenhove*, *Vrendie*, Lord of *Stoutenburg*, *Duinbeke* and *Persham*, &c. Extraordinary Ambaſſadors of the ſaid Lords States of the united Provinces of the low Countries, have to this effect exhibited to the Miniſters of His Majeſty their powers, whereof a Copy is here beneath inſerted, for the Negotiation and concluſion of the ſaid Alliance; whereupon His Majeſty having been pleaſed to nominate my Lord *Peter Seguier* Count of *Gien*, Duke of *Villemur*, Peer and Chancellor of *France*, and the Lords, *Nicholas* of *Neufville*, Duke of *Villeroy*, Peer and Marſhall of *France*, Knight of His Majeſties Orders, and Chief of the Counſel Royal of the Exchequer, *Henry Auguſt* of *Lomenie*, Count of *Brienne* and *Montbrun*, and *Michel Tellier* Marquess of *Louvoy*, Lord of *Chavigny*, both Counſellors, Miniſters and Secretaries of State and of his Majeſties Commands, and Commanders of his Orders; *Hugo* of *Lionne* Marquess of *Freſne*, Lord of *Berny*, and alſo Counſellor and Miniſter of State, and Commander of the ſaid Orders, and *Louys Henry* of *Lomenie*, Count of *Brienne*, and Baron of *Pongy*, Counſellor alſo and Secretary of State and of His Majeſties Commands, and *John Baptiſta Colbert*, Counſellor of His Majeſtie in all his Counſels, and Intendant of his Treaſury, for Commiſſioners on his part, with power (whereof they have preſented the original, and whereof a Copy is here beneath tranſcribed) to confer and treat concerning the ſaid Alliance, and to conclude it with the ſaid Ambaſſadors: It hath been agreed upon between the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners in the Name of His Majeſty on one part, and the ſaid Lords Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General on the other, as follows:

I.

There ſhall henceforth be between the King and His Succeſſors Kings of *France* and *Navarre* and his Kingdoms on one part, and the Lords the States General of the united Provinces of the low Countries, and their States and lands

lands appertaining and their Subjects on the other, reciprocally a ſincere, firm and perpetual Amity and good Correſpondence, as well by ſea as by land, in all things, and every where, as well without as within *Europe*.

II.

Moreover, there ſhall be between His Majeſty and his Succeſſors Kings of *France*, and his Kingdoms, and the ſaid Lords States General and their States and Lands appertaining, a ſtraight Alliance and faithfull Confederation, to maintain and preſerve mutually one another in the tranquillity, peace, Amity and Neutrality by Sea and Land, and in the poſſeſſion of all the Rights, Franchiſes and Liberties, which they enjoy or have right to enjoy, whether they are acquired to them, or may be acquired by them, by the Treaties of Peace, Amity and Neutrality, that have been formerly made, and that may be hereafter made joyntly and by a common Concert of the other Kings, Republicks, Princes and Towns, yet all within the extent of *Europe* only.

III.

And ſo they promiſe and oblige themſelves to warrant to one another not only all the Treaties, which His Majeſty, and the ſaid Lords the States General have already made with other Kings, Republicks, Princes and States, which are to be exhibited from both ſides before the exchange of the Ratifications; but alſo all thoſe, they may hereafter make joyntly and with common endeavours; and to defend, aſſiſt and keep one another reciprocally in the poſſeſſion of the Lands and places, that belong at the preſent, and that hereafter ſhall belong as well to His Majeſty and his Succeſſors Kings of *France*, as to the ſaid Lords the States General, by the ſaid Treaties, or within which the ſaid States General have their Garriſons, in what part of *Europe* ſoever the ſaid Lands, Towns and places be ſituated,

ted, in case that in all, what hath been before mentioned, His Majesty and the said Lords the States General come to be troubled or attackt by any hostility or open War.

IV.

The reciprocal Obligation of mutual assistance and defence is also understood for the preserving and maintaining His said Majesty, and the Lords States General, their Countries and Subjects, in all their Rights, Possessions, Immunities and Liberties, as well of Navigation, as of Trade and Fishing, and others whatsoever, by sea and by Land, which shall be found to appertain unto them by common Right, or to be acquired by Treaties made or to be made in the manner abovementioned, towards and against all Kings, Princes, Republicks or other Soveraign States, in this sort, that if to the prejudice of the said tranquility, peace, amity and neutrality, present or future, His Majesty or the said Lords the States General, come to be hereafter attackt, or in any other way whatsoever troubled in the possession and enjoyment of the States, Lands, Towns, Places, Rights, Immunities and Liberties of Trade, Navigation, Fishing, or others whatsoever, which His Majesty or the said Lords the States General do at the present enjoy or shall have Right to enjoy, either by Common Right, or by the Treaties already made or that may be made, as above, His Majesty and the said Lords the States General, being advertised of it and required one of the other, shall joyntly do what possibly they can, to make the trouble and hostility cease, and to repair the wrongs or injuries, that may have been done to either of the Allies.

V.

And in case the said attacking or trouble be followed by an open rupture, He of the two Allies, that shall not be attackt, shall be obliged to break, four moneths after the first requiring made by him, who shall be in a rupture already:

during

during which time He ſhall uſe all endeavours by his Ambaſſadors or other Miniſters to mediate an equitable Accommodation between the Aſſaylant or Diſturber, and the Aſſailed or troubled; and yet notwithſtanding ſhall give, during the ſaid time, a puiſſant ſuccour to his Ally, ſuch as ſhall be agreed upon by ſeparate Articles between His Majeſty and the ſaid Lords the States General, which, though no mention be made of them in the preſent Treaty, ſhall be kept and obſerved, as if they were there inſerted or written; it remaining notwithſtanding, after the ſaid time of four moneths expired, at the choice of him of the Allies, that ſhall be in rupture, to continue to enjoy of the fruit of the ſame ſuccours, in caſe the conjuncture of the time and the conſtitution of his affairs might make him to prefer the effect thereof before the open rupture of his Ally.

VI.

The reciprocal Warranties being in this manner eſtabliſhed and promiſed, when one of the Allies ſhall be attackt or troubled, if the State of the united Provinces ſhould come ſo to be, and ſhould find themſelves obliged to enter into open War, His Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be obliged to break with the Aggreſſour or Troubler, and to employ all his power and all his forces, when it ſhall be judged fit, to reduce the Common Enemy to an honeſt ſafe and equitable Accommodation with *France* and the ſaid united Provinces.

VII.

And in this caſe, the Forces of His Moſt-Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid Lords the States General, ſhall act joyntly or ſeparately, according to what ſhall be then more particularly agreed upon between His ſaid Majeſty, and the ſaid Lords the States General, who are to adviſe and reſolve together about the moſt proper means to diſcommode the common Enemy, by way of diverſion or otherwiſe, to the

end,

end, as hath been ſaid, the ſooner to reduce him to an Accommodation.

VIII.

The like to what is contained in the two immediately preceding Articles, ſhall be done by the ſaid Lords the States, in caſe *France* be attackt or troubled in the manner above mentioned.

IX.

When once open War ſhall be found with the two Allyes, according to the preſent Treaty, there may not afterwards, by either of the two Allyes, be made any ſuſpenſion of arms with Him, that ſhall have been declared and owned a common enemy, but joyntly and with common conſent.

X.

But if it fall out, that a negotiation be entred upon, for the treating of peace or truce of ſome years, the ſame ſhall not be begun by one of the Allyes without the participation of the other, and without procuring for him and at the ſame time, when for himſelf, the power and ſecurity required and neceſſary to ſend his Miniſters to the place of the ſaid Treaty; and without giving ſucceſſively from time to time a communication of all that ſhall paſs in the ſaid negotiation; and neither one nor the other ſhall paſs to the concluſion of the ſaid peace or truce, without comprehending his Ally and making him to be reſtored, if he ſo deſire it, into the poſſeſſion of the Countries, Lands and Places, and enjoyments of the Rights and Immunities, which he held and enjoyed before the War; and without ſtipulating from the common Enemy for the Ally the ſame immunities, exemptions and other prerogatives, as for himſelf, unleſſe the Allyes agree about it otherwiſe.

XI.

XI.

It ſhall be permitted to Him of the Allyes, that ſhall be attackt, to Leavy all ſorts of Soldiers and Marriners, within the State of the other Alley, yet ſo that it be done in due form, and that it may be done without a conſiderable prejudice of him, in whoſe State the ſaid *Leavies* ſhall be made.

XII.

If there ſhould fall out by inadvertency, or otherwiſe, ſome non-obſervations or contraventions to the preſent Treaty from his ſaid Majeſty, or the ſaid *Lords* the States General, and their Succeſſors, or others, that ſhall alſo hereafter have entred into this Alliance, it ſhall nevertheleſs ſubſiſt in its whole force, without coming for that cauſe to a rupture of the Confederation, Amity and good Correſpondence, but the ſaid contreventions are preſently to be repaired, and if they proceed from the fault of ſome particular Subjects, they alone ſhall be puniſhed and Chaſtiſed for it.

XIII.

And the better to aſſure for the future the Commerce and Friendſhip between the Subjects of the ſaid King, and the ſaid Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the low Countries, it hath been accorded and agreed upon, that in caſe hereafter there fall out an interruption of Amity or a Rupture between the Crown of *France* and the ſaid *Lords* the States of the United Provinces of the low Countries (which God forbid) there ſhall alwayes be ſix Moneths time, after the ſaid Rupture, given to the *Subjects* of either ſide to withdraw themſelves with their Eſtates, and to tranſport them where they ſhall think fit: which ſhall be permitted them to do; as alſo to ſell and tranſport

 their

their Goods and Moveables with all freedom, without any bodies power to give them any hindrance, or to proceed, during that time of ſix moneths, to the making of any ſeizure of their Eſtates, and leſs to the arreſting of their perſons.

XIV.

And foraſmuch as His Majeſty and the ſaid Lords the States are at the preſent in Peace and good Correſpondence with all the Kings, Republicks, Princes and States of *Europe*, they have thought fit expreſly to declare, that they underſtand not, that this Allyance obliges them to break at the preſent or to enter into War with any of the ſaid Kings, Republicks, Princes and States.

XV.

In vertue of the preſent Alliance, as well his Majeſty, as the Lords the States General, ſhall faithfully procure and advance the good and proſperity of one another, by all ſupport, aid, Counſels and real aſſiſtances, upon all occaſions, and at all times, and they ſhall not conſent to any Treaties or Negotiations, that may bring dammage to one or the other, but ſhall break and divert them, and give reciprocally with care and ſincerity notice of them as ſoon as they ſhall know of it.

XVI.

The Subjects of his ſaid Majeſty, and thoſe of the ſaid Lords the States General, ſhall not exerciſe any kind of hoſtility, nor violence, for the time to come, one againſt the other, as well at Sea as Land, or upon the Rivers, Roads and ſweet waters, under what name or pretence ſoever. And ſo likewiſe the Subjects of his Majeſty ſhall not have power to take any Commiſſions for being private Men of War, or Letters of Mart, from Princes or States, that

are

are Enemies of the ſaid Lords the States General, much leſs to trouble or any way annoy them by vertue of ſuch Commiſſions, or Letters of Mart, nor ſo much as go out with them, under pain to be purſued and puniſhed like Pyrats. Which ſhall reciprocally be obſerved by the Subjects of the United Provinces in reference to the Subjects of his Majeſty: and to this end, as often as it ſhall be required, by either part, there ſhall be in the Territories under His Majeſties Obedience, and in the United Provinces, moſt expreſs and moſt ſtrict prohibitions publiſhed and renewed, by no means to uſe ſuch Commiſſions or Letters of Mart, under the before-mentioned pain, which ſhall be ſeverely executed againſt all Offenders herein, beſides the entire reſtitution and reparation, to which they ſhall be obliged towards thoſe, to whom they have cauſed any damage.

XVII.

All Letters of *Mart*, that heretofore may have been granted for what cauſe ſoever, are delared null, and there ſhall hereafter none of them be given by either of the ſaid Allies to the prejudice of the Subjects of the other, unleſs it only be in caſe of manifeſt denyal of Juſtice, which ſhall not be counted to be verified, if the requeſt of him that demands the ſaid letters of *Mart*, be not communicated to the Miniſter, that ſhall be found upon the place of that State, againſt whoſe ſubjects they ſhould be given, to the end that within the terme of four Moneths, or ſooner, if poſſible, he may inform of the contrary, or procure the fulfilling of Juſtice, that ſhall be due.

XVIII.

Neither ſhall the particular Subjects of His Majeſty be ſued or arreſted in their Perſons and Goods for any thing, that His Majeſty may owe; nor the particular Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States General, for the publick debts of the ſaid States.

XIX.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries under the Obedience of His Majesty, and the said Lords the States General, shall live, Converse and frequent one with the others in all good Amity and Correspondence, and shall enjoy amongst them the liberty of Commerce and of Navigation in *Europe*, in all the limits of the States of either, of all sorts of Merchandises and Commodities, whereof the trading and transportation is not generally and universally prohibited to all, as well Subjects as strangers, by the Laws and Ordinances of the States of either.

XX.

And to this effect, the Subjects of His Majesty and those of the said Lords the States General may freely frequent with their Commodities and Ships, the Countries, Territories, Towns, Ports, Places and Rivers, of either State, to carry and to sell there to all Persons indifferently, to buy, Traffick, and transport all sorts of Wares and Commodities, whereof the coming in or going out and transporting shall not be forbidden to all Subjects of His Majesty or of the said Lords the States General, without that this reciprocal freedom shall be limited and restrained by any Priviledge, Grant, or other particular Concession; excepting only Oyls of Whales, which the Subjects of the said Lords the States General shall not carry and sell in *France*, to the prejudice of the Priviledge granted to the Company established for the catching of Whales and the selling of the said Oyls, as long the time, expressed in the said Priviledge, by the King already given, shall last: In the meanwhile, the Subjects of either shall notwithstanding pay all what is due by Custome, and other impositions, that may be laid on by His Majesty and his Successors, or by the said Lords the States General, within the Countries under their Obedience in *Europe*, without that the said Subjects

of

of either ſide ſhall be obliged to pay *greater* or *other* dues, Charges, Cuſtoms or Impoſitions whatſoever upon their Perſons, Goods, Commodities, Ships or Fraights thereof, directly or indirectly, under what Name, Title or pretext whatſoever, *than* thoſe, that ſhall be paid by the proper and natural Subjects of either.

XXI.

The ſhips of War of either, ſhall alwayes find the Roads, Rivers, Ports and Havens, free and open to enter, go out, and ride at Ancher as long as they ſhall need it, without being viſited; yet with this condition, that they ſhall with diſcretion ceaſe to do ſo, and ſhall not give any cauſe of Jealouſie by a too long and affected ſtay, nor otherwiſe, to the Governors of the ſaid places and Ports, to whom the Captains of the ſaid ſhips ſhall give notice of the cauſe of their arrival and of their ſtay.

XXII.

The ſhips of War of His Majeſty, and of the ſaid Lords the States General and thoſe of their Subjects, that ſhall have been armed as Men of War, ſhall with all freedom carry the priſes, they ſhall have taken from their Enemies, whither they ſhall think good, without being obliged to any dues either by the Admirals, or the Admiralty, or any others: without alſo that the ſaid ſhips or the ſaid Priſes, entring into the Havens or Ports of his Majeſty, or of the ſaid Lords the States General, may be arreſted or ſeiſed upon, nor that the Officers of the places ſhall take notice of what the priſes are worth, which may go out and be moſt freely brought to the places expreſſed in the Commiſſions, which the Captains of the ſaid ſhips of War ſhall be obliged to ſhew: And, on the contrary, there ſhall not be given any refuge or retreat in their Havens or Ports to thoſe, that ſhall have taken priſes from the ſaid Subjects of His Majeſty, or from the ſaid Lords the States General; but

but being therein entred by neceſſity of ſtorm or danger at ſea, they are to be ſent away as ſoon as it ſhall be poſſible.

XXIII.

The ſubjects of the ſaid *Lords* the *States* General ſhall not be reputed *Aubains* in *France*, and ſhall be exempt from the law of *Aubaine*, and have power to diſpoſe of their goods by Teſtament, Donation or otherwiſe, and their Heirs, ſubjects of the ſaid *States*, being in *France* as well as elſewhere, ſhall obtain their ſucceſſions, even *ab inteſtato*, though they have not got any letters of Naturalization, without that the effect of this Graunt ſhall be conteſted with them, or they hindred therein under the pretence of any Right or prerogative of Provinces, Towns or private perſons: and the ſubjects of the ſaid *Lords* the States may likewiſe, without the ſaid letters of Naturalization ſettle themſelves with all liberty, in all the Towns of the Kingdom, there to drive their Commerce and Traffick, yet without having power, there to acquire the right of free Denizons, unleſſe they have obtained letters of Naturalization from his Majeſty in good form: and thoſe of the United provinces ſhall generally be treated as his own and natural ſubjects, and not be counted ſtrangers. And all what is contained in the preſent Article ſhall be obſerved, in reſpect of the Kings ſubjects, in the Countries under the obedience of the ſaid *Lords* the States.

XXIV.

The ſhips laden by one of the Allies, paſſing before the Coaſts of the other, and ſtaying in the roads or ports by ſtorm or otherwiſe, ſhall not be conſtrained there to unload, or to ſell their commodities, or a parcel thereof; nor obliged to pay any cuſtoms, unleſſe they there diſcharge any of their commodities voluntarily and of their own accord.

XXV.

XXV.

The Maſters of Ships, their Pilots, Officers, Souldiers, Marriners, and other Seamen, the ſhips themſelves or the Commodities and Wares, they may be loaden with, ſhall not be ſeiſed nor arreſted by vertue of any general or particular Order of whomſoever, or for what cauſe or occaſion ſoever, nor even under the pretence of the Conſervation and Defence of the State: and generally nothing ſhall be taken from the ſubjects of either ſide, but by the conſent of thoſe, to whom it ſhall belong, and by paying ready mony for the things, that ſhall be deſired of them: wherein notwithſtanding it is not underſtood to comprehend the ſeiſures and arreſts, made by order and authority of Juſtice, and by the ordinary wayes and courſe thereof, and for legal debts, contracts and other legitime cauſes, for the ſake whereof it ſhall be proceeded according to law and the formes of Juſtice.

XXVI.

All the ſubjects and Inhabitants of *France* ſhall with all ſafety and liberty exerciſe their navigation and traffick in all the Kingdomes, Countries and States, that are and ſhall be in peace, amity or neutrality with *France*, without that they ſhall be troubled or diſquieted in this liberty by the Ships, Galleyes, Frigots, Boats or other Sea-veſſels, belonging to the ſaid Lords the *States* or to any of their ſubjects, upon occaſion of the hoſtilities, which hereafter might fall out between the ſaid *Lords* the *States* General and the ſaid Kingdoms, Countries and *States*, or any of them, that are or ſhall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with *France*.

XXVII

This Tranſport and this Traffick is to be extended

to

to all ſorts of Commodities, except thoſe of *Contrebande*.

XXVIII.

By this kind of Commodities of *Contrebande* is only underſtood to be comprehended all kinds of Firing Arms and other aſſortments thereof, as Canons, Carriages, Muſquets, Mortars, Petards, Bombes, Granado's, *S*aucidges, Forks, Bandiliers, Pouder, Match, *S*altpetre, Balles, Piques, *S*words, Morions, Caſques, Curaſſes, Hallebards, Javelins, Horſes, Horſe-ſaddles, Piſtols, Piſtol-caſes, *B*elts, and other aſſortments ſerving for the uſe of War.

XXIX.

There ſhall not be comprehended in this kind of Commodities of *Contrebande*, Corn, or other Grains, all manner of Pulſe, Oyles, *L*ents, *S*alt, nor generally all what belongs to the food and ſuſtentation of a Town; but they ſhall remain free as all Wares and Commodities, not comprehended in the precedent Article, and the Tranſportation of them ſhall be permitted, even to the places, that are Enemies to the ſaid *L*ords the *S*tates, except to the Towns and places that are beſieged, blocked up or ſurrounded.

XXX.

For the execution of what is aboveſaid, it hath been agreed, that it ſhall be done in manner following: that the ſhips and boats with the Wares of the ſubjects of his Majeſty, being entred into ſome Havens of the ſaid *L*ords the *S*tates, and willing to paſs to thoſe of the ſaid Enemies, ſhall be obliged only to ſhew to the Officers of the Haven of the ſaid *L*ords the *S*tates, whence they ſhall depart, their Paſtports, containing the ſpecification of the charge of their ſhips, atteſted and marked with the ordinary ſign and ſeal, and acknowledged by the Officers of the Admiralty of the place, whence

whence they go first, with a declaration of the place, whether they are bound; all in the ordinary and accustomed forme; after which exhibition of their Passports in the form aforesaid, they shall not be molested, searched, detained nor retarded in their voyages, under what pretence soever.

XXXI

The same shall be observed in respect of the *French* ships and boats, that shall go into any roads of the lands under the obedience of the said Lords the *States*, without being willing to enter into the Havens, or in case they enter there, without being willing to disembarque or to break their charges; which shall not be obliged to give account of their Carga, but in case there be a suspition, that they carry to the Enemies of the said Lords the States, Commodities of *Contrebande*, as hath been said above.

XXXII.

And in case of apparent suspition, the said subjects of his Majesty shall be obliged to shew in the Ports their passe-ports, in the forme above specified.

XXXIII.

That if they were entred into the roads, or were met at sea by some ships of the said Lords the States, or by private men of War, their subjects; the said ships of the united Provinces, to avoid all disorder, are not to approach nearer to the *French*, then at the distance of a Canon shot, and they are to send their little boat or Chalupe aboard of the French ships or boats, and to cause only two or three men to enter, to whom the pass-ports and sea-letters are to be shown by the Master or Patron of the French Vessel in the manner before specified, according to the formul of the said sea-letters, which shall be inserted at the end of this Treaty: by which pass-ports and sea-letters it may appear, not on-

ly what is his lading, but alſo the place of his abode and reſidence, and the name as well of the Maſter and patron, as the ſhip it ſelf; to the end that by theſe two means it may be known, whether they carry commodities of Contrebande, and it may ſufficiently appear, what is as well the quality of the ſaid ſhip, as that of the Maſter and patron: to which paſs-ports and ſea-letters entire faith and credit is to be given; and to know the better their validity, and that they may not in any way be falſified and counterfeited, there are to be given certain marks and contre-ſeals of his Majeſty and the ſaid Lords the States General.

XXXIV.

And in caſe the ſaid French Veſſels and boats, bound for the Havens of the Enemies of the ſaid Lords the States, there be found by the forementioned means ſome wares and commodities of thoſe, that are above declared to be of Contrebande, and prohibited, they are to be unloaden, denounced, and confiſcated before the Judges of the Admiralty of the United provinces, or other competent Judges, yet without ſeizing or confiſcating in any manner the ſhip and boat, or other goods, wares and commodities, that are free and permitted, found in the ſame Veſſel.

XXXV.

It hath further been accorded and agreed upon, that whatſoever ſhall be found laden by the ſubjects of his Majeſty in a ſhip of the Enemies of the ſaid Lords the States, although they be not wares of Contrebande, ſhall be confiſcated with all that ſhall be found in the ſaid ſhips without exception or reſerve; but on the other ſide alſo, all ſhall be free, what ſhall be, and be found in the ſhips appartaining to the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, though the loading or part thereof belong to the enemies of the ſaid Lords the States, except the wares of Contrebande, in reference to which, it is to be regulated according to what hath been ordered in the precedent articles.

XXXVI.

XXXVI.

All the Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid United Provinces ſhall reciprocally enjoy the ſame rights, liberties and exemptions in their Traffick and Commerce, in the Ports, Roads, Seas and States of his ſaid Majeſty, what hath juſt now been ſaid, ſhall be enjoyed by the Subjects of His Majeſty in thoſe of the ſaid Lords the States, and in the open Sea: it being to be underſtood, that the equality ſhall be every way reciprocal on either ſide; and even in caſe, that hereafter the ſaid Lords the States ſhould be in Peace, Amity and Neutrality with any Kings, Princes and States, that ſhould become Enemies to His Majeſty; each of the two parties being reciprocally to uſe the ſame conditions and reſtrictions, expreſſed in the Articles of the preſent Treaty, that regard Traffick and Commerce.

XXXVII.

And the more to aſſure the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the States, that no violence ſhall be done to them by the ſaid Veſſels of War, prohibition ſhall be made to all Captains of the Veſſels of the King, and to other Subjects of his Majeſty, not to moleſt nor to annoy them in any thing whatſoever, under pain of being puniſhed and engaged in their perſons and goods for the dammages and intereſts, ſuffered and to be ſuffered, to the laſt reſtitution and reparation.

XXXVIII.

And for this cauſe, ſhall hereafter all Captains and Armed Men be obliged, every one of them, before their departure, to give good and ſolvable caution, before competent Judges, of the ſum of fifteen thouſand livers Tournois, to anſwer every one of them *in ſolidum* of the ill Deportments, which they may commit in their courſes, and for the breaches made by their Captains and Officers, of the preſent

Treaty, and of the Ordinances and Edicts of His Majesty, that are to be published by vertue and conformably to the disposition of the same, under pain of a forfeiture and nullity of the said Commissions and Leaves: which shall likewise be practised by the Subjects of the Lords the States General.

XXXIX.

If it should fall out, that any of the said French Captains should take a Vessel laden with the said Commodities of Countreband, as is said, the said Captains shall not cause to be opened or broken, the Trunks, Mails, Balls, Budgets, Tonns, or Chests, or to be transported, sold or changed, or otherwise alienated; but that first, they shall be set on shoar in the presence of the Judges of the Admiralty, and an Inventary be made by them of the said Commodities, found in the said Vessels, unless that the Goods of Countrebande making but a part of the *Carga*, the Master or Patron of the ship should think good and agree to deliver the said Countreband-goods to the said Captain, and to pursue his Voyage; in which case the said Master or Patron shall in no wise be hindred from persuing his course and the design of his Voyage.

XL.

His Majesty desiring, that the Subjects of the said Lords the States General may be treated, in all the Countries under his obedience, as favourably as his own Subjects, shall give all the Orders necessary to make all Judgments and Decrees, that are to be given upon the prises, that shall have been taken at Sea, to be rendred with all Justice and Equity, by persons un-suspected and dis-interest in the matter in question; and His Majesty is to give precise and effectual orders, that all the Decrees, Judgments and Orders of Justice already given or to be given, may speedily and duly be executed according to their forms.

XLI. And

XLI.

And when the Ambaſſadors of the ſaid Lords the States General, or any other of their publick Miniſters, that ſhall be at the Court of His Majeſty, ſhall make complaints of the ſaid Judgments, that ſhall have been given, His Majeſty ſhall cauſe a review to be made of the ſaid Judgments in his Counſel, to examine, whether the orders and precautions, contained in the preſent Treaty, ſhall have been followed and obſerved, and to provide for it according to reaſon: which is to be done within the ſpace of three moneths at moſt; and yet notwithſtanding, neither before the firſt Judgment, nor after that of the reviſion, ſhall the Goods and Commodities, that ſhall be reclaimed, be ſold or unladen, unleſs it be by the conſent of the intereſſed parties to avoid the ſpoiling of the ſaid commodities.

XLII.

When a proceſs ſhall be made in the firſt and ſecond inſtance, between thoſe, that ſhall have taken priſes at Sea, and thoſe that are intereſſed therein, and that the ſaid intereſſed perſons ſhall come to obtain a Judgment or decree favourable, the ſaid Judgment or Decree is to have its execution under Caution, notwithſtanding the Appeal of him that ſhall have taken the priſe, but not on the contrary. And what is ſaid in the preſent and precedent Articles to cauſe good and ſpeedy Juſtice to be rendred to the Subjects of the United Provinces concerning the priſes taken at Sea by the Subjects of His Majeſty, is to be underſtood and practiſed by the Lords the States General in reſpect of the priſes made by their Subjects upon thoſe of His Majeſty.

XLIII.

His Majeſty and the ſaid Lords the States General ſhall have

have power at all times to cause to be built or fraighted, within the Countries of one and the other, such number of Ships, whether for War or Trade, as they shall think good; as also to buy such quantity of Ammunition of War, as they shall need; and they are to employ their authority, that the said bargains of Ships and buyings of Ammunition be made *bonâ fide* and at a reasonable rate: But neither His Majesty nor the said Lords the States General are to give the same permission to the Enemies of one another, in case the said Enemies be attacking or invading.

XLIV.

It happening that the ships of war, or of Merchants, be cast away by storm or other accident upon the coasts of either of the Allyes, the said ships, tacklings, goods and wares, and what shall be saved, or come of it, if the said things being perishable, have been sold, all of it being reclaimed by the Proprietors, or others, charged and impowred by them, within a year and a day, shall be restored without form of process, paying only the reasonable charges, and what shall be ordered between the said Allyes for the duties of saving; And in case of contervention to the present Article, His Majesty and the said Lords the States General promise, effectually to employ their authority to cause with all severity to be chastised those of their subjects, that shall be found guilty of the inhumanities, that have been sometimes committed, to their great regret, in the like rancontres.

XLV.

His Majesty and the said Lords the States General shall not receive nor suffer their subjects to receive, within any of the Countries under their obedience, any Pirats or such as go with one or more false commissions, whosoever they may be, but they shall cause them to be pursued, and punished, or driven out of their ports: and the ships robbed,

as

as the goods taken by the said Pyrats and false-commissionated Men, that shall be in being, are to be presently and without forme of process freely restored to the proprietors that shall reclaim them.

XLVI.

The Inhabitants and subjects of one and the other part, shall have power, every where within the lands under the obedience of the said King and of the said Lords the States, to cause themselves to be served by such Advocates, Procters, Notaries, and Sollicitors, as shall seem good to them: unto which also they shall be commissionated by the ordinary Judges, when need shall be, and when the said Judges shall be demanded it. And it shall be permitted to the said subjects and inhabitants on either side, to keep in the places where they shall make their aboade, books of their traffick and correspondence, in that language which they shall think good, without being, for this cause, disquieted or searched.

XLVII.

The said Lord King, as also the said Lords the States General, shall have power to establish, for the conveniency of their subjects, trafficking in the Kingdomes and States of one another, Consuls of the Nation of their said subjects, which shall enjoy the rights, liberties and franchises, that appertain to them, for the exercise of their employment: and the establishment thereof shall be made in such places, where by common consent it shall be judged necessary.

XLVIII.

His Majesty and the said Lords the States General shall not permit, that any Vessel of Warr, nor any other, set out by the commission and for the service of any Prince, Republick or Town whatsoever, come to make any prise, within the ports, havens, or any rivers belonging to them, upon the subjects of either. And in case this happen, his Majesty and the said Lords the States General, shall employ their authority and their forces to cause restitution or reparation to be made according to reason.

One

XLIX.

One of the Allyes shall not assist the attacking Enemies of the other, present or future, neither by sea nor by land, neither with men, nor money, victuals, ammunition, ships, or other things, that might strengthen them, conserving notwithstanding the free course of trade and navigation between the subjects of one Allie with the Enemy of the other, conformably to the precedent Articles.

L.

And to the end, that as well his said Majesty, as the said Lords the States General, may be wholly assured of the effect, and real and vigorous Execution of the present Confederation, they declare, that they have no treaty nor agreement contrary to this Confederation, that may hinder them in any wise from a sincere executing the present treaty in all its points and Articles.

LI.

The present treaty of Alliance as well, as of Commerce, Navigation and sea affairs, shall last twenty and five years, beginning from the day of the signature: yet so to be understood, that if peradventure an entry were made into an actual performance of the warranty, by rupture or assistance in favour of one's Ally, by vertue of this Treaty, before the expiration of the said twenty and five years; the treaty shall continue and subsist in its force and vigour in all its points, until an end be made of the war in the manner above specifi'd.

LII.

The Ratifications of this Treaty are to be given in good form, and exchanged by one and the other part, within the space of three moneths, to reckon from the day of the Signature.

Cæsar

CÆſar Duke of *Vandoſme*, *Mercœur*, *Beaufort*, *Pentbieure* and *Eſtampes*, Prince of *Anet* & *Martigues*, Peer and Great Maſter, Chief and Surintendant General of the Navigation and Traffick of *France* and the Countries reconquered: To all thoſe, that ſhall ſee the preſent Letters, Greeting:

We give notice, that We have given leave and permiſſion to ..... Maſter and Conductor of the Ship, called ..... of the Town of ..... of the burthen of ..... tonnes or thereabout, being at preſent in the port and Haven ....., to go to ..... laden with ..... who, after that viſitation ſhall have been made of his ſhip, before his departure ſhall take oath before the Officers, that exerciſe the Juriſdiction of *Maritime* cauſes, how that the ſaid veſſel belongs to one or more ſubjects of his Majeſty, whereof the Formul ſhall be ſet down here beneath; as alſo, that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept, by thoſe of his Equipage, the Orders and Rules of Sea-affairs, and cauſe record to be made, ſigned and certified, containing the names and Sirnames, the birth and aboade of the men of his Equipage, and of all thoſe, that ſhall embarque themſelves, which he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the Officers of Marine affairs: and that in every port and haven, where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he will ſhew to the Officers and Judges of the Sea affairs the preſent leave, and give them a faithful report of what ſhall have been done and paſſed during his Voyage: and that he will carry the Flaggs, Armes and Colours of the King, and Ours, during his Voyage. In witneſs wher-

of we have ſet down our Signe and Seal to theſe preſent, and cauſe them to be counterſigned by the *S*ecretary of Marine affairs ..... A& ..... the day ..... One thouſand ſix hundred .....

It was ſigned *Cæſar de Vandoſme*; and lower, by My *L*ord; ſigned *Matarel*, and ſealed with the ſeal of the Armes of the ſaid *L*ord Admiral.

A Formul of the Act concerning the Oath.

MORICE ..... of the Admiralty of ..... we certify that ..... Maſter of the ſhip named in the paſport above mentioned, hath taken the oath therein expreſſed. A& ..... the ..... day of .....

A Formul of the Letters, that are to be given, in the Sea Townes and Ports of the United Provinces, to the Ships and Boats, that will go out to Sea, following the above-mentioned Article.

TO the Moſt *S*erene, Moſt Illuſtrious, Illuſtrious, Moſt Potent, Moſt Noble, Noble, Honourable and Prudent Lords, Emperours, Kings, Republicks, Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, Lords, Conſuls and Sherieffs, Counſellors, Judges, Officers, Juſticiaries and Regents of all good Towns and Places, as well Eccleſiaſticks as Seculars, who ſhall ſee or read theſe Patents; We the Conſuls and Regents of the Town ..... give notice that ..... Maſter of the Ship ..... appearing before us, hath declared by a ſolemn Oath, that the ſhip named .....

big

big of about ..... Tonnes, of which he is at the preſent Maſter, belongs to the Inhabitants of the United Provinces, as God ſhould help him, and as we ſhould gladly ſee the ſaid Maſter of the ſhip aſſiſted in his juſt affairs, ſo we beſeech you all in General and in particular, where the ſaid Maſter with his ſhip and commodities ſhall arrive, that you would pleaſe to receive him beningly, and to treat him as it ought to be, ſuffering him, upon the uſuall rights of cuſtomes and expences, in, through, and neer your Ports, Rivers and Domaines, letting him ſail, paſſe, frequent and traffick there, and where he ſhall find it for his purpoſe; the which we ſhall willingly acknowledge. In witneſs whereof we have here ſet to it the ſeal of our Town.

L S

The Copy of the Letters of Plenipotence of the Moſt Chriſtian King for the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty for this Treaty.

LOuys, by the Grace of God King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all, that ſhall ſee theſe preſent, Greeting. The affection and reſpects, which our Dear and Great Friends, Allies and Confederates, the Lords *the States General* of the United Provinces of the low Countries, teſtifie unto us upon all occaſions, having made them reſolve to depute to us the Lords, *Jean* Baron of *Gent*, Lord of *Oſterwede*, Lieutenant of the Fiefs, and Primate of the Country of *Fauquement*, *Conrard de Buningen*, Counſellour of the City of *Amſterdam*, *Juſtus de Huybert*, Counſellour and Penſionary of the Town of *Zirickſee*, all Deputies in their Aſſembly from the Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Holland* and *Zeland*, their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, for joyntly with the Lord *William Borreel* Knight, Baron of *Vrenhove*, *Vrendie*, Lord of *Steeland*, *Duinbeke*, *Peer-boom*, *&c.* their Ambaſſador Ordinary, upon the occaſion of the

Concluſion of the peace between Us, and our Dear and Moſt beloved Brother and Uncle the King of *Spain*, and of our Marriage, to give us, by their Congratulations and Civilities, marks of the ſence they have what concerns Us; they have alſo given them Order, to make Overtures to us of Uniting themſelves with us anew, by Treaties of Amity and Confederation and Commerce, ſuitable to the Conſtitution of the Time and of affairs, that may aſſure the laſtingneſs of the peace, by a good and firm Union between our States and Theirs, and eſtabliſh a mutual Correſpondence between our Subjects, to make them taſte the fruits thereof with advantage. Whereof the ſaid Ambaſſadors having made Declaration, we are very willing to hearken thereunto, and deſirous to bring to it, what can be expected from us in this Occurrence, we have thought fit, for the negotiating of theſe Treaties to commit it to Perſons recommendable for their Dignities, their ſufficiencies and their own merits, and for this end, we have believed, we could not make a better and more worthy choice, then of the perſons of our Dearly-beloved and Truſty, the Lord *Seguier* Count of *Gien*, Knight, Chancellour of *France*; of our Dear and well-beloved Couſin the Marſhal Duke of *Villeroy*, and of our Beloved and Truſty Counſellors in our Counſels the Lords Counts of *Brienne* and *Tellier*, Miniſters and Secretaries of State; and of the Lord Marqueſs of *Lyonne*, Miniſter alſo of State, all Commanders of our Orders, and of the Lord Count of *Brienne* the ſon, Secretary alſo of State and of our Commands; and of the Lord *Colbert* Counſellor in all our Counſels and Intendant of our Treaſury, of whom the experience and dexterity in the management of the moſt important affairs, and the fidelity and affection to our ſervice, are equally known to Us. To them, for theſe cauſes and others moving us thereunto, by the advice of our Counſel, where were the Queen our Moſt Honoured Lady and Mother, our Dear and Moſt-beloved only Brother the Duke of *Orleans*, and other Princes of our Blood, Great and conſiderable Perſonages of our Counſel; and by our certain know-

knowledge, full power and Royal authority, have given, and by these present, signed with our hand, do give full power, Order and Commission to hear, confer, negotiate, and treat in our Name with the said Lords Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ordinary of the said Lords the States General, instructed with powers sufficient for the same, of the conditions of a Treaty of Alliance and Confederation, Commerce, Navigation, and Marine affairs; such as they shall judge to be most beneficial and sutable to the common good of our States and Affairs, to agree about them, to resolve, decree and conclude them, and to sign the Articles of them; promising upon the faith and word of a King, to hold for agreeable, firm and stable all, what by the said Lords *Seguier* Knight, Chancellor of *France*, and by our said Cousin the Duke of *Villeroy*, and by the said Lords the Counts of *Brienne*, *Tellier*, *Lyonne*, *Brienne* the Son, and *Colbert*, all together, or by the greatest part, in case of absence, and sickness or lawfull impediment, of any of them, shall have been agreed upon and signed, and to ratifie it in the best forme, that may be, and to deliver of it the Letters of Ratification, in the terms and the manner, that shall have been prescribed and regulated by the said Treaty. For, such is our pleasure: In witness whereof we have caused our Seal to be annexed to these present. Given at *Paris* the tenth day of *April*, in the year of Grace, One thousand six hundred and sixty one, and of our Reign the eighteenth. Signed, *Louys*, and lower upon the turning in of the paper, by the King, *Philippeaux*, and sealed upon the double fringe of the great Seal of yellow wax.

Letters

The Copy of the Letters of Plenipotence of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, for their Ambaſſadors extraordinary for this Treaty.

THE STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, to all that ſhall ſee theſe preſent, Greeting. Having given proof of the affection, we have for the tranquility of Chriſtendom, in the peace, that hath been lately concluded in the North, we think we ought to make it firm, by treating with the Moſt-Chriſtian King a ſtreight, good, ſincere, laſting and mutual Amity, Union and Alliance, for the reciprocal defence and conſervation of the States and Subjects of one another, of their Liberties, and Franchiſes, particularly in the matter of Sea-affairs, Navigation and Traffick, and generally of all their common Intereſts againſt all thoſe, that would trouble or hinder them in it, by ſea or Land. To which being willing to bring all what can be expected from Us, We have reſolved to ſend into *France* an Extraordinary Ambaſſy, compoſed of perſons of quality, to treat in our name with the ſaid King, or with the Commiſſioners, which his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to name for this purpoſe. And knowing, that for this end We can make no better choyce, then of the Lords *Jean* Baron of *Gent* Lieutenant of the *Fiefs*, and Primate of the Country of *Fauquemont*, *Conrard de Beuningen* Counſellor of the City of *Amſterdam*, and *Juſtus de Huybert* Counſellor and Penſionary of the Town of *Zirickſee*, all Deputies in our Aſſembly from the Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Holland* and *Zeeland*, as well for the great knowledge, they have of publick affairs, as of that, which we have of their ſufficiency, prudence and fidelity, We, for theſe reaſons and others moving us thereto, have given and do give by theſe

theſe preſents, full power, authority, commiſſion and ſpecial command, to the ſaid Lord of *Gent*, *Beuningen*, and *Huybert*, and to every one of them in particular, in caſe by reaſon of ſickneſs or other impediment they could not all be preſent at the Treaty, for, from Us and in our Name, in the Quality of Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, Joyntly with the Lord *William Borreel*, Lord of *Duinbeke*, &c. our Ambaſſadour in Ordinary at the Court of *France*, to make and conclude the ſaid Treaty of defenſive Allyance, Marine affairs, Navigation and Commerce with the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſeparately, or joyntly with the King of Great *Brittain*, and for that effect to conferre with his Majeſty, or with the Commiſſioners, which he ſhall pleaſe to name; as alſo to agree, promiſe, reſolve, conclude and decree together all what ſhall be thought fit and neceſſary for the common good of *France* and this Republick, yea and to compoſe and ſigne a Treaty of it, to make and paſs ſuch Inſtruments, Acts and promiſes in good and due forme; and generally to do all what we ſhould do, if we were there preſent, even when a more ſpecial command ſhould be neceſſary: promiſing ſincerely and *bona fide*, to hold for good and to keep firme and ſtable all what the ſaid Lords Ambaſſadors ſhall promiſe, agree upon, Act, reſolve and ſigne in the ſaid Treaty, to obſerve, accompliſh and execute it inviolably, and never, whether directly or indirectly, in any wiſe whatſoever, to go againſt it; but to cauſe our Letters and Ratifications of it to be expedited in the moſt Authentick forme that can be, and when it ſhall be neceſſary. Given at the *Hague* in our Aſſembly under our great Seal, of our Secretary of State, the fifth of *October*, in the year of our Lord, one Thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty. Signed *P. Swanenburg*, and lower upon the turning in of the Paper, by Order of the ſaid Lords the States Generall Mr. *Ruyſch*, and ſealed upon the double fringe of the great ſeal of yellow Waxe.

In Faith whereof, We, the Commiſſioners and Ambaſſadours above ſaid, in vertue of our reſpective powers,

have

have in the said names signed these presents with our ordinary seals, and have caused the Seals of our Armes to be put to it. At *Paris* the 27 of April 1661.

L S *Sequier.*
L S *Villeroy.*
L S *De Lomenie.*
L S *Tellier.*
L S *De Lionne.*
L S *De Lomenie.*
L S *Colbert.*

L S *J. van Gent.*
L S *C. van Beuningen*
L S *J. van Huybert.*
L S *W. Borreel.*

Articles

Articles agreed upon, between the most Christian King of France *and* Navarre, *and the Lords the States General of the* United Provinces, *serving for explication of the Fifth Article, as also of the third and fourth of the Treaty of Alliance of his Majesty with the said Lords the States General, Concluded and Decreed this Day.*

I.

THE case of the above said fifth Article hapning, the said Lord King and his Successors, shall be obliged to assist the said Lords the States General of the United Provinces, all and every time they shall be attackt or troubled, as it is more largely expressed in the said Treaty, with a succours of twelve thousand foot, well armed, under such Regiments, Companies, Colonels and other Officers, as his said Majesty shall think fit, and judge most proper for such an assistance, and he is to deliver and execute the said succours at his own charge, for the service of the said Lords the States General, all the time that he shall not be obliged to enter into rupture, according to the Treaty and the said Article of the same. Also the Lords the States General shall be obliged reciprocally to assist the said Lord King, every time he shall be attackt or troubled in manner aforesaid, with a succours of six thousand foot, well armed, under such Regiments, Companies, Colonels and other Officers, as the said Lords the States General shall think fit, and judge most proper for such an assistance,

ſiſtance, and they are to deliver and entertain them at their own charge, for the ſervice of ſaid Lord King, all the time that they ſhall not be obliged to enter into rupture, according to the Treaty and the ſaid Article of the ſame.

II.

He that ſhall openly be attackt in manner aboveſaid, ſhall have the liberty to take the ſuccours either wholly in Souldiers, or wholly in Money, or a part of it in Souldiers, and a part in Ships, Armes, Ammunitions of Warr, Money, or other things proper for the uſe of War; ſo that a thouſand ſouldiers ſhall be rated at ten thouſand livers a moneth, according to the courſe of the bank of *Amſterdam*, counting twelve moneths in a year: and the payment thereof ſhall be made in the beginning of every moneth by equal portions; in this manner, that in caſe the payment be made partly or wholly in Money, the money is to be delivered at *Paris* or *Amſterdam* reſpectively: but in caſe the performance be made partly or wholly in Ammunitions of Warr, ſhips or other things proper for the uſe of war, the aſſiſted ſhall be obliged to go himſelf and demand and receive the ſaid Ammunitions of war, or ſhips in the Country of him, that is to aſſiſt or to furniſh the ſuccours.

III.

When the ſuccours ſhall be delivered in Souldies, they are altogether to be ſubmitted to the command and order of him to whom they ſhall be ſent, to ſerve himſelf of them and to tranſport them to the places, he ſhall think good, by water and land, into the Field, to ſeiges, to the guarding of places, and wherever either neceſſity or advantage ſhall require it. With this reſerve notwithſtanding, that theſe Companies ſhall not be altogether ſeparated from one another, but that they ſhall remain together under their Enſignes; at the leaſt to the number of two or three hundred ſouldiers of every Regiment.

IV. After

IV.

After that the formed succours of souldiers shall be sent by the assistant, and received by the assisted, it shall be in the power of the assisted to supply the vacant offices, unto that of Enfignes inclusively, beginning from the chief; provided that the persons, upon whom the vacant offices shall be conferred, be chosen out of the Troupes of the succours.

V.

When the necessity of affairs shall make it to be judged and known that the promised and accorded succours ought to be augmented, the said *Lord* King and the *Lords* the *States* General shall labour to agree together concerning it.

VI.

Though in the Treaty of the defensive Allyance, accorded and concluded this day, between the Commissioners of the most Christian King, and the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ordinary of the States General of the United Provinces, it be agreed upon, that the Warranty, stipulated in the third and fourth Article, shall extend it self to the whole State of the said United Provinces, and to all the places, where they have their Garrison, his Majesty notwithstanding, in consideration of the Alliance, which he hath with the Lords, the Elector of *Collen*, and the Duke of *Newbury*, understands not to be obliged to the said Warranty, in case that the said Elector or Duke, each a part and separately come to attack first the Town of *Rhynburg*, and the other the Town of *Ravestein*, with his own Forces only: but, in case he there-make use of the aid or assistance of any other Potentat, Prince, or State, whether in Men, Mony, or other manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, or in case they act both joyntly, that in that case of assistance or Conjunction the aforesaid Warranty shall be

obligatory in respect of the said Princes, as it is against all others, without that the present exception shall be understood to extend it self to any case not expressed therein, to the prejudice of what is agreed upon in the said Treaty.

VII.

Forasmuch as the Treaty of Peace made between the King of *Portugal* and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces is not yet ratified, and the Warranty is not to be extended but to such Treaties, as are passed in good and due form, it hath been agreed upon, that His Majesty shall not be obliged to any Warranty towards the said King of *Portugal*, but after the said Treaty made, or other, that may be made to finish the War, which they are at the present engaged in, be ratified as the other Treaties, according as it is agreed.

Which Articles shall have the same force and vigour, as if they were inserted in the body of the said General Treaty passed this day. Given at *Paris* the 27. of *April* 1662. Signed.

L S *Sequier.*
L S *Villeroy.*
L S *de Lomenie.*
L S *Tellier.*
L S *de Lyonne.*
L S *de Lomenie.*
L S *Colbert.*

L S *J. van Gent.*
L S *C. van Buningen.*
L S *J. van Huybert.*
L S *W. Borreel.*

An

An Article a part, touching the Impoſition of fifty ſols per *Tonn upon the Strangers-Ships going out of the Ports of* France.

IT hath been ſtipulated on the part of the moſt Chriſtian King, and conſented unto, by the Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the low Countries, that the Equality, that is to be preciſely obſerved in regard of the Subjects of either Ally with the Natives, in matter of Cuſtoms, Charges, Impoſitions, according to the 20th. Article of the Treaty of Allyance, this day concluded, ſhall not derogate from the Impoſition of fifty Sols *per* Tonn, eſtabliſhed in *France* upon Stranges-Ships; and that the Subjects of the *L*ords the States of the United Provinces ſhall be obliged to pay the ſame, as all other Strangers, unleſs his Majeſty, upon the Remonſtrances, which hereafter may be made unto Him from the ſaid *L*ords the States, in examining them with that great affection, wherewith His Majeſty is pleaſed to honour them, diſpoſe otherwiſe thereof: But from this time forth neceſſary Orders are to be by his Majeſty iſſued, to this end that the ſaid Impoſition of fifty Sols ſhall not be exacted from the Ships of the Subjects of the ſaid United Provinces but once for every voyage, in going out of the Ports of His Kingdom, and not in entring into it; and that the ſaid Ships laden with Salt, ſhall not pay but the half of the ſaid fifty Sols, on condition, that the ſaid *L*ords the States, thinking it fit to put the like impoſition upon the Ships of Strangers in their Country (which ſhall remain free unto them) are not to exceed, in regard of the Subjects of His ſaid Majeſty, the Tax of what their Subjects pay in *France*: the ſaid 20th. Article remaining, as to all other Cuſtoms, Charges, and Impoſitions preſent or to come, in its entire force and vigour, without its being to be limited or exceeded by any

other

other exception or reſtriction, but what is here above expreſſed.

Which Article apart, is to have the ſame force and vigour, as if it were inſerted in the Body of the ſaid Treaty General paſſed this Day. Given at *Paris* the 27. of *April.* 1662. Signed.

Seqnier.
Villeroy.
De Lomeny.
Tellier.
De Lyonne.
De Lomeny.
Colbert.

J. van Gent.
C. van Beuningen.
J. van Huybert.
W. Borreel.

FINIS.